

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Through the South Marked by Great Enthusiasm.

HIS RECEPTION AT MACON.

General Wilson's Brigade Passes in Review Before him—Presented with a Memorial Address by the Confederate Veterans—Thousands Stand in the Rain and Cheer his Patriotic Speech—He Pays a high Tribute to the Army, and Speaks of the Home Coming of the Peace Commissioners.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 19.—President McKinley arrived here at 9:30 a. m. He was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The presidential party drove out to the reviewing grounds, where General Wilson's command passed before the President.

At the station the presidential party was met by fifteen carriages. Lined up along the street was the Seventh Cavalry, the bright yellow of their overcoat linings making a vivid contrast against the fog and drizzle that prevailed. After driving through the streets, the President took his place on the reviewing stand. On one side of the chief executive stood General Wilson and on the other General Bates. As the brigades passed the respective commanders took their places on the stand with the presidential party. Despite the poor weather a large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand. The troops passed in review in this order: Third Engineers (Volunteer), Second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Seventh Volunteer Infantry, Tenth Volunteer Infantry, Third North Carolina Infantry, Sixth Virginia Infantry, Seventh Cavalry regular.

Confederates' Greeting. Drawn up in front of the station was the Bibb county camp of the Confederate survivors' association, 400 strong, headed by Commander C. M. Wiley. As the President reached the old Confederates he was hailed by Col. Wiley, who addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: Welcome to our beloved city. You, sir, have endeared yourself to the hearts of all Confederate soldiers on account of the noble sentiments expressed by you in regard to the Confederate dead. I assure you that these old, maimed and infirm veterans do appreciate such words of love and kindness and uttered, too, by the President of this country and by one who was a member of the Union army in the 60's. I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in his infinite mercy may so direct the future legislation of this country that the living Confederates will be remembered."

"As president on behalf of these brave and maligned Confederate soldiers of Bibb county, Ga., I present to you this parchment engrossed in letters of gold, the beautiful sentiment expressed by you in our capital city in regard to our honored dead."

As the President was about to proceed Dr. Roland B. Hall, another veteran, addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President, do us the honor, sir, to accept and wear this badge of a Confederate veteran association, which bears your likeness and words which should endear you to the hearts of every Confederate."

"I do not know that it will be proper," said the President.

"But you must," said Dr. Hall, and without further ceremony the President marched ahead with Judge Speer. The sight of the Confederate badge on the President's coat as he passed through the lines of veterans called forth vociferous cheering.

The President wore the badge during his stay in Macon. One of Gen. Wheeler's old cavalrymen also pinned a badge to the lapel of his major general's coat and the doughty little warrior proudly wore it away with him when he left the city.

The President's carriage passed the Confederate monument, an old Confederate veteran frantically waved a Confederate flag, while by his side was the son of the colonel of one of Georgia's hardest fighting Confederate regiments, who was vigorously waving the stars and stripes. When the President was abreast of them the two flags were brought to a salute side by side. The President seemed to appeal to the President. Embellished on the base of the monument were the words of the President about the graves of the Confederate dead.

Mrs. McKinley remained in the parlor car while in Macon and bowed frequently to the crowd that gathered at the depot. On account of her slight cold it was considered advisable for her not to face the rain. President McKinley spoke briefly from the reviewing stand.

The President's Speech. The President said: "It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet the citizens of the city of Macon with many of whom I have been associated in public life. It has given me pleasure to make a review of the soldiers of the United States."

"Never was there a more magnificent army mustered and never was an army mustered for a holier cause or under a more glorious flag than the stars and stripes. (Cheers and great applause.) On the 24th day of this month, the day before Christmas, our peace commissioners will deliver to the President of the United States a treaty of peace, peace with honor, peace with the blessings of liberty to struggling peoples east and west."

"It has done my heart good to witness the demonstrations of patriotism from one end of this country to the other. Six weeks ago I went to the extreme west. I met the wave of patriotism there. I come to the south and I witness the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to a common country with a common faith under a common flag. (Applause.)"

General Lawton left the party here to go to Huntsville, Ala., to take command of Camp Force.

General Bates said a dozen or two words, and then General Wilson took the stand. He made the speech of the occasion. He said in conclusion: "But I believe the President's work has been there still remains greater work for him to do. It is glorious work. It is work which justifies the President in saying we are at last one, and the Confederate soldier should receive the same treatment as the Federal soldier. I hope to see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere, from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central America. We are too big and powerful and progressive to have neighbors on this continent, and I trust before the next administration of the President closes the flag will float over every foot

of the continent, from the northern extremity of the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

The presidential party was taken in charge by the committee, and driven about the city until it was time to take their departure for Augusta.

SUSPENSION DAY

In the House—A Number of Important Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—This was suspension day in the house and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$250,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

Bills were also passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedmen's bank, to enlarge the scope of the fish commission to include game birds, for the relief of the Fourth mounted Arkansas Infantry and for the relief of John W. Lewis, of Oregon. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, introduced a resolution in open house directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the house who accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the house.

He made the resolution the text for some remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to bitterly denounce a newspaper statement to the effect that in his attitude upon this question he had been made a cat paw of by certain prominent Republicans in the house. He denounced the Republican who had instigated the statement as an infamous liar and challenged him to a fight. There was no reply to Mr. Bailey's statement and the resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The senate had a busy day and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory. He said that the power of a nation to secure territory was as inherent as its sovereignty. The United States had the right to govern such territory in the best possible manner until the people of the acquired lands were capable of self-government. Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged divergent views upon the subject of a commission of senators to visit Cuba. Mr. Proctor thought such a commission was necessary, while Mr. Hale said he thought it would be in extremely bad taste and useless. The Nicaragua canal was up during the last part of the day and Senators Berry, Allen, Hoar, Caffery and Morgan discussed the measure.

BRICE OBITUARIES.

Final Services over the Remains of the Late Ohio Senator.

LIMA, O., Dec. 19.—This city is draped in mourning and business is suspended to-day while the remains of the late Calvin S. Brice lie in state. When the funeral train arrived yesterday, the remains were escorted by the G. A. R. post, the Union Veterans, the Elks and others to the old Brice homestead. At 9 o'clock to-day the remains were taken to the Presbyterian church, where the remains were viewed by thousands while old comrades did sentinel duty. The pall bearers were W. K. Boone, Walter B. Ritchie, S. S. Wheeler, C. D. Crites, T. D. Robb, H. O. Holdridge, James B. Townsend, J. B. Valle, of Lima; W. E. Hackelorn, of Indianapolis; Bernard Layton, of Washington, and George W. Hull, of Toledo.

The shops of the Lake Erie & Western railway were not only closed but elaborately draped, as were other buildings. There were many visitors from all parts of the country. Among those in attendance with the family were Gen. Samuel Thomas, of New York, and ex-Gov. Charles Foster, who were closely associated with the deceased for over twenty years. Gov. Bushnell and staff were also present. The old homestead and the church were both literally filled with floral tributes.

The only member of the Brice family not present was his son, Kirkpatrick, who is China and no cablegrams have yet been received in response to those sent every day since the death of his father. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Dr. Robert Thompson, at the Market Street Presbyterian church, at 1 p. m., of which Senator and Mrs. Brice were members. Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Miami university, at Oxford, O., delivered an address on "The Dead as an Example for Young Men."

WROTE TO HIS FRIEND

And then Looked Himself in his Room and Committed Suicide.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—When James H. Read, a bookkeeper in one of the breweries here, opened his mail he found the following letter:

SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

Dear Henry: When this reaches you I will be a dead man in a room at the Metropolitan hotel, Fayette street. My son is sick in bed in New York, and my wife is in absolutely destitute circumstances.

As the last request of an old friend, for God's sake send her \$10 so she will get it Tuesday morning. Her address is Mary Midlam, 331 West Fourteenth street, New York. I shall have to be buried by the authorities, as I have not one cent. But, Henry, be on hand if you can and see that I am put away decently. Good-bye, and God bless you. (Signed), Your friend,

LEROY W. MIDLAM.

Mr. Read stepped to the phone and inquired of the Metropolitan hotel if Mr. Midlam was a guest there. He was told that he was, and told them to send at once to his room, break in the door if necessary and discover the condition of the occupant. Within a few minutes the answer was received that Midlam was dead—that he had shot himself.

Midlam was about 62 years of age. He came here from Georgia many years ago and entered the office of Horatio Seymour as a clerk. He became popular and was elected city treasurer. Finally he went to Michigan and went into business with Horatio Seymour, Jr., and was very successful for a time. He was a prominent Democratic politician in that state, and was appointed postmaster at Marquette during Cleveland's first term.

Two years ago he engaged in some unfortunate speculations and lost his property. The letter to his friend explains the rest. He wrote a letter similar to the above to another friend and one to the authorities. His last occupation was as traveling salesman for Parsons & Co., tobaccoists of New York.

Rescued the Crew.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—The schooner Robin Hood, Captain Victor Sampson, arrived here to-day, having on board Captain John Mason and the crew of the barge San Diego, bound from Buffalo, N. Y., for New York, via the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence river, which was abandoned at sea and set on fire December 17.

SPANISH REFUGEES

Tell Some Tough Stories About the Filipinos.

ACCUSE THEM OF CRUELTY.

Alleged Maltreatment of Spanish Prisoners—The Natives, However, Indignantly deny these Stories and Retaliate by Printing Horrible tales of Atrocities Practiced by the Spaniards Before the Surrender of Manila.

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 12, Via SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The claims so strenuously made by the Philippine natives that they are a highly civilized race, is not borne out by facts, according to Spanish refugees from the north who have just reached here. They say that after the surrender of the town of Aparri, the insurgents formed a parade, the central feature of which was a Spanish lieutenant who was carried along the streets suspended from a bamboo pole to which his hands and feet were tied just as hogs are carried here by coolies. On arrival at the Plaza, the procession halted, the pole was placed upon two forked sticks and a squad of rebels proceeded to terrorize their helpless victim by shooting as close to his head as was possible without wounding him. When the unfortunate man was unconscious with terror, the procession moved on again.

Another story is told of a Spanish officer being confined in a cell with his hands tied behind his back and compelled to eat the portions of food allotted him from the floor of his cell like a dog. Not satisfied with this, his captors are said to have hooked a rope to his swollen wrists and through a pulley overhead, hauled him off his feet until he fainted. Still another refugee states that because he threw some papers which he did not wish the rebels to have, into a cess pool, the natives dropped him into the hole and compelled him to recover the papers, after which he was paraded through the streets for hours.

The Spanish priests who were captured, fared somewhat better, according to all reports, for the rebels organized them into an extempore brass band to head their procession and by dint of kicks and blows, compelled their captives to produce plaints of discord, which highly amused the natives. The natives indignantly deny these allegations, and their newspapers retaliate by printing horrible stories of atrocities practiced by the Spaniards before the surrender of Manila, one of them even publishing the affidavit of their victims.

Aguinaldo's official organ, the Republic Filipino, announces that its Paris correspondent, presumably Aguinaldo, says that the Philippine group has been asked to the United States, which will grant independence to the Filipinos after a time, which is to be fixed by protocol and will not be less than six years, if the Filipinos show that they have a satisfactory faculty of governing themselves.

Aguinaldo has seen fit to remove the embargo upon Americans and has issued an order granting the right to travel through the territory to the present held by the revolutionary government to all foreigners, except Spaniards, so long as they are unarmed. None, however, may approach within 200 miles of any forts or intrenchments or carry a kodak under penalty of arrest. Any Spaniard who sets foot on Philippine territory if captured will be adjudged by military law.

The present unpleasant weather is having its effect on the health of the American troops, hundreds of whom are suffering from cramps and chills occasioned by the dampness of their quarters and exposure. It has rained almost continually for four days, and there is every indication of a continuance of wet weather, although the rainy season is supposed to be over. It was currently rumored that at least 20 per cent of the American army of occupation is on the sick list, which would indicate an epidemic, but an inquiry at the brigade hospital proved this to be an exaggeration for the total number of patients there was 750, of which only eighteen were smallpox and about 200 fever patients.

An order has been issued compelling medical practitioners to report all cases of smallpox under their notice to the authorities, in order that they may be promptly removed to the pest house, owing to the number of deaths which have occurred in private houses throughout the city.

SPANISH CABINET TO RESIGN.

Resignation of Ministers to be Placed in Queen Regent's Hands To-day.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish ministers will place their resignations in the hands of the queen regent to-morrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios declare they are in full accord on all questions of policy.

The most discussed solutions of the crisis are a Spanish ministry to include among its members Senor Sagasta, Gen. Weyler, Senors Robledo and Senor Cañales y Mendez, a Montero Rios ministry comprising representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez de Campos ministry, including Senor Silveira and other Conservatives.

In the event of the first or the last the cortes will be dissolved.

The general commanding the Northern army has proclaimed the closure from to-morrow of all Carlist clubs and societies in his district.

FIGHTING AT ILOILO.

Spanish Cant Maintain their Position Unless Reinforced.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 19.—The Spanish steamer Brutus has arrived here from Iloilo with 345 native soldiers and seven priests on board. She reports that fighting occurs at Iloilo nightly, and that the merchants there are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Americans to relieve the situation. The Spanish officers admit that it is impossible for them to maintain their position at Iloilo unless they are speedily reinforced. They are surrounded by superior forces of insurgents who are estimated to number 25,000 men. Against that the Spaniards have only 2,500 rifles.

Col. Garcia Grateful.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Colonel Carlos Garcia, eldest son of the late General Garcia, said to-day: "I wish to extend my thanks to the President and to the people of this

country for their kindness since my father's death. I appreciate it highly, as do all my family."

Repatriating Spanish Soldiers.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The steamer Gallart has sailed for Santander, Spain, with ninety-eight officers and 1,440 men and the steamer Cheribon has sailed for Valencia, Spain, with sixty-three officers and 800 men.

SENATOR QUAY'S CASE.

The Answer of the District Attorney to Quay's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—District Attorney Graham to-day filed in the probatory office of the Supreme court, the answer of the commonwealth to the petition of United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood, in which the defendants asked the Supreme court for a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to take up the record of examination in which the three defendants are charged with conspiracy to misuse state funds on deposit in the People's Bank.

True bills of indictment were returned by the grand jury against the defendants and their trial was fixed for Monday, December 19, but on December 19, Justice Green and Williams, of the Supreme court, granted the rule asked for by the defendants and fixed January 7 as the time for hearing arguments. The district attorney says the statement that the defendants could not obtain a fair trial is "scandalous and untruthful and a gross imputation upon the twelve judges of the Philadelphia court," and he declares it to be untrue as charged in the petition that the prosecutions were inspired by Judge James Gay Gordon as alleged.

Continuing, the answer says: "The evidence shows that public funds of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for years have been used by the conspirators for their private and unlawful gain. Interest has been allowed by the People's Bank on the deposits of public money and paid to the accused, in some cases placed in the individual deposit of the accused in their bank account, and checked out by them along with their own moneys in the same account. In other instances, cashier's checks and drafts have been made payable to the accused for certain sums of interest on the public money and these documents, showing the endorsement of the accused, showing the receipt by them of the interest money paid, are in existence and in possession of the commonwealth. The books show that hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money deposited in the People's bank were set apart for the use of M. S. Quay and used by him; and that he was charged no interest thereon.

The books show that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stocks were bought for M. S. Quay with this money. That whenever he failed to use his full allowance of public money thus set apart for him, interest was carefully calculated upon the balance not used by him in the purchase of stocks, and paid to the state treasurer. The district attorney could not have failed nor refused to proceed upon this evidence and to bring the accused into court to confess or explain this testimony. This respondent acted without the slightest element of malice, prejudice or feeling. The prosecution is absolutely under the control of your respondent and no other person. The averment or imputation that there is any conspiracy to prosecute these defendants is false. Respondent suggests that if it were true that some one inspired the prosecution, yet if the prosecution itself is just and well founded, this can in no wise be a defense for the accused."

The answer says it is utterly unimportant and impertinent whether Judge Gordon, as private counsel for the president of the People's bank had Cashier Hopkins' private letters and that these letters were used for political or other purposes (which averment is denied), and constituted no ground for the order prayed for in the defendants' petition.

The district attorney declares that these proceedings were instituted before Mr. Quay made the personal announcement of his candidacy to succeed him upon the ground that a defendant is a candidate for office, the district attorney is at a loss to understand and all allegations to this effect, he says, are irrelevant and immaterial.

The district attorney avers that, in seeking trial for these cases, he is doing simply his duty under his oath of office and that in so doing he is not prejudicing or intimidating the general assembly. The prosecution, he says, was based upon "incriminating evidence," a part of which was produced before the committing magistrate and before the grand jury and the prosecution "has no other purpose than that of bringing to justice persons whom the respondent believes to be guilty of a crime and who have used the laws of the commonwealth and used the public moneys of the state as though they were a part of their own private property."

In closing the answer, the district attorney says: "Respondent avers that appeals of the extraordinary nature of the one made in the petition in question where rules are granted accompanied with stay of proceedings, that interrupt the regular and orderly progress of the administration of justice in the lower courts are calculated to do irreparable injury and to make it impossible to successfully prosecute persons of wealth and power."

Federation of Labor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—The American Federation of Labor opened the second week of its annual convention with many resolutions still not passed upon. The first six days had seen delegates ready to talk ad libitum on every measure presented. To-day there was shown a desire to hurry through with the convention's business and speechmaking. Resolutions petitioning congress to pass a bill giving to the citizens of the District of Columbia the right of franchise enjoyed by the people of the states, and urging the government ownership of a system of telegraph lines, the postal telegraph system being favored, were presented and passed.

Sale of Wheeling & Lake Erie. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The final order for the sale of Lake Erie & Wheeling railroad was taken in the United States court here to-day. The court commanded that the sale of the road shall take place within ninety days from this, December 19, 1898. It furthermore prescribes that the bondholding creditors may choose the day for the sale, but should they fail to do so within ninety days the receiver shall designate the day.

Business Block Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19.—A special to the Dispatch from North Baltimore, O., says: The large brick building occupied by Jeff Richbeck with furniture and hardware stores is a heap of ruins. The loss is total, being estimated at \$75,000, covered by insurance. The business section of the town was saved with difficulty.

A BIG FIRE LOSS.

Terre Haute Suffers to the Extent of \$2,000,000.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Flames Dry in the Show Window of a Large Dry Goods Establishment. A Number of Firms Burned Out—A Drummer's Heroic Act—Rescues Two Girls From One of the Blazing Buildings—Many Narrow Escapes From Death—Firemen Suffer From Burns.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute took place to-night, causing a loss of nearly \$2,000,000. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time.

The following firms are the losers: Havens & Geddes, \$800,000; Breinig & Miller, furniture, \$25,000; Pixley & Co., \$100,000; Terre Haute Shoe Company, wholesale, \$150,000; Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods, \$750,000; United States Banking Company, \$50,000; Thorman & Schloes, clothing, \$50,000.

A number of small concerns were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddes wholesale house and the loss in their case will more than bring the total loss up to the \$2,000,000 mark.

The fire started at 5:30 when half the employees of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 or more in the retail department of the establishment and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful. As it is, Kate Malone, a clerk in the notion department, is lying at the point of death. She sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Lucia Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Malone, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover. Louis Kramer, the trimmer who was in the show window when the fire started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed. Firemen Austerloo, Walsh and Shay were badly injured in the falling of the floor in the Albrecht building and are now in the city hospital. The fire department worked admirably and there were many narrow escapes among the men. Several of the firemen are in a precarious condition from burns and the effects of the stifling smoke, but it is thought tonight that all will recover.

At 11 o'clock to-night, the fire was still burning fiercely in the rear of the United States Baking Company, but the firemen had the fire under control.

A heroic act on the part of a man named Peters, a travelling salesman from Chicago, for the sake of making music, called forth cheers from the crowd watching the flames. When the fire first started Peters was standing in the crowd and saw the Malone and Ferguson girls appear at the second story windows. The girls were panic stricken and were in momentary danger of going down with the floors. Peters sprang through the door with his coat over his head and dashing through flame and smoke reached a window at which the girls appeared and after talking with them swung out from the ledge and dropped. His example was followed by the two girls.

BOTKIN MURDER TRIAL.

Another Bad Day for the Defense. Damaging Testimony of a Reporter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19.—Owing to the death of a juror's sister there was no morning session in the Botkin case to-day. The taking of evidence at the afternoon session commenced with Miss Lissie Livernash, a reporter, on the stand. Miss Livernash explained that she was detailed to interview Mrs. Botkin at Heraldsburg, where the accused was in seclusion at the time of the murder. Miss Livernash told the story of Mrs. Botkin's acquaintance with Dunning as Mrs. Botkin had told it to her. When told that she was suspected, the accused became hysterical, and said: "Why should I be suspected? It would have been better to have killed the man, and spared the mother to her child."

Witness said the prisoner spoke of some letters in connection with the case, and asked witness if handwriting experts would be able to identify the writing of a person laboring under great excitement. Mrs. Botkin also spoke of the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning and said they were sent by a woman in San Francisco. On another occasion, while Mrs. Botkin's son, Beverly, entered the house in a state of intoxication, and made remarks concerning his mother's relations with Dunning, Mrs. Botkin turned to Miss Livernash appealingly, saying: "What shall I do? My son has the insinuation to damn me."

Later this afternoon John P. Dunning, husband of one of the victims of the tragedy, was called to the stand. He testified as to his relations with Mrs. Botkin, and described with some degree of detail the affairs up to the time he left this city for Cuba, where he was to do newspaper work. He said that he had received many letters from Mrs. Botkin, but had destroyed them as fast as they came.

On his return from Salt Lake City in August, 1897, Mrs. Botkin said she had obtained a divorce from her husband and for a long time he believed this to be true. He had told Mrs. Botkin on one occasion that his wife was passionately fond of candy. He identified the anonymous letters, the address on the box of candy and the enclosed note as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Botkin.

On cross-examination Attorney Knight asked Dunning if he had been intimate with other women. On replying in the affirmative he was asked to name them. This he refused to do. Knight insisted on a reply, and Judge Cook instructed him to answer. He again refused, whereupon the judge committed him for contempt. He was then arrested. Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Choynek Gets the Decision. CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Joe Choynek was given the decision over Ed. Dunkhorst, of Syracuse, N. Y., to-night, after six

rounds of fighting. Dunkhorst entered the ring weighing 130 pounds, while Choynek was but 125. Choynek throughout the fight was able to land pretty much as he liked, although the big man came back now and then with some heavy counters. It was practically impossible for a man of Choynek's size to knock out a giant like Dunkhorst and all that was left for him to do was to pepper at long range. The decision was easily Choynek's on points.

AN HONORABLE CAREER

Ended in the Death of David E. Holmes, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office—Unusual Honors Paid to his Memory.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—David E. Holmes, a former resident of Morgantown, a veteran of the civil war, and one of the oldest clerks in the office of the adjutant general of the army, a man greatly esteemed by associates and superiors in office, died at his home in this city, suddenly, at a late hour last night, of disabilities contracted through overwork during the war with Spain.

Mr. Holmes' services, from his long acquaintance with the duties, were almost indispensable, and when he became inevitable, he relinquished his annual leave and remained at his post. His health gave way about a month ago and he was compelled to seek recuperation. He went to Atlantic City, and at the expiration of ten days seemed to be better. He returned to the city, and Tuesday was at his office for a time. Friday night he suffered a relapse, unexpectedly, going into a state of semi-unconsciousness from which he did not recover.

Mr. Himes was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Morgantown at an early age, and learned the trade of printer. When the war of the rebellion began he enlisted in the Third West Virginia regiment of infantry (afterwards the Sixth cavalry), and served three years. In April, 1864, he was appointed a clerk of class 1 in the adjutant general's office and served there continuously until his death. He passed upward through the various grades, finally becoming chief of the correspondence division, and then chief of the mail and record division. He was in the sixty-first year of his age, and leaves a widow, but no children. His death was made the subject of a general order, issued to-day from the office of the adjutant general, a course without precedent in the history of the civil establishment of the war department, in the course of which it is said of him, after reciting his military and civil service record, that he was "correct in department and exemplary in habits," and had "during a service of over thirty-five years, won, as he highly deserved, the confidence of his superiors, the respect of all his associates. His indomitable energy and devotion to duty were never more forcibly displayed than during the past nine months, and his absolute disregard of self, by weakening a strong vitality, left him an easy prey to the disease which terminated his life."

The interment, it is understood, will be at Morgantown. Mrs. Holmes' friends arrived here from West Virginia this evening.

Sad Accidental Death.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer. POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Dec. 19.—Mrs. William E. Porter is dead from a bullet accidentally discharged from a revolver, while handling it Sunday night. Mrs. Porter was a daughter-in-law of Sheriff Porter, of this county. The unfortunate woman had just announced supper when she observed the weapon lying on the table, and picked it up for examination when it was in some manner discharged.

Cause Remanded.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

PARSONS, W. Va., Dec. 19.—The case of the First National bank, of Cumberland, and others, against Ward Parsons, of this place, in the supreme court, has been reversed and remanded. This decision effects the title to property now worth about \$70,000 in and around this town. Greer & Laing, of Wheeling, are parties to the suit.

THE MAGOWAN CASE.

Court Decides in Favor of Parents of the Child in Question.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Magowan again failed to appear in court to-day when the case against them upon the charge of child stealing was called.

Attorney Johnson, representing the ex-mayor and his wife, created a mild sensation by asking leave to withdraw the plea of abatement. He said that after reflection he had decided to file a demurrer to the indictment. Judge Disette, however,